

Bright Pupils To Give Seats To Dull Ones

Ryan Devises Plan to Ease Congestion in Schools by Helping Smart Students to Finish Their Work Quickly

New Scheme Is Needed

With Record Enrollment of 1,000,000 Many Must Stand at Least One Period

A new plan for lessening congestion in the public schools, made imperative through the record enrollment of approximately 1,000,000 pupils yesterday, has been devised by George J. Ryan, president of the Board of Education.

Mr. Ryan revealed last night that he was working on a scheme to re-grade pupils which will allow those of sufficient ability to finish their schooling in the shortest possible time. He feels that there is no just reason why a pupil who has the ability to forge ahead should be kept back by those who are slower in the assimilation of their subjects. In addition—and what is more to the point at the present time—this scheme would save thousands of seats, and Mr. Ryan predicts that should the plan be accepted there would be a seat for every child in New York within eighteen months.

The complete returns on registration will not be available until next Friday, but school officials are agreed that the enrollment will be record-breaking.

With the figures at hand there seems little doubt that the problem of providing accommodations will be equally as serious, if not more so, as last year. The situation in the high schools is particularly acute, and while double sessions and part times have become common practice, some of them will have to resort to triple sessions to take care of all their pupils.

4,000 More Sitings

Only about 4,000 additional sitings have been provided for this year in the high schools, an increase of more than 10,000 students. Besides these there are many entering the second year of high school from the junior high schools, and officials frankly admit yesterday that many of these students would have to stand during at least one period of the day. The De Witt Clinton High School reported an enrollment of 8,000 boys, the most ever to be registered in one school in the history of the city. In Brooklyn, great overcrowding was reported at Erasmus, Boys' and Manual Training high schools. At the close of school last June there were 40,000 pupils on part time in the high schools, out of a total enrollment of 90,000. This year there will be more than 100,000, with fully half of them on part time.

Dr. J. Herbert Low, principal of Erasmus High School, said yesterday he would have a registration of about 6,000 for which he has approximately 2,800 seats. As a result, he will have to arrange for two full sessions a day, with classes starting at 7:50 a. m. and running until 5:05 p. m. "This is the first time that we have been forced to have a double session to meet the emergency," said Dr. Low, "and the teachers as well as the pupils will have to work in shifts. We have new buildings planned and money appropriated, but of course no substantial relief can be expected for several years."

Grades Overflowing
In the case of the elementary schools great overcrowding was reported, with but few exceptions, from all parts of the city. It had been hoped that the five new buildings and the more numerous portable and temporary structures would afford some relief from the acute congestion of last year, when at the close of school there were 130,000 pupils on part time. The total additional seating capacity, however, for the elementary schools is about 15,000. Taking into consideration the fact that they will each provide for two pupils, since they will all be in double sessions, approximately 30,000 additional sitings are available.

According to the school officials, the average enrollment of new pupils in the elementary schools is about 26,000, but since this figure probably will be exceeded this year the additional sitings will play no part in reducing appreciably the number of part time pupils.

Mr. Ryan and Dr. J. A. Ferguson, chairman of the committee on buildings and sites, are also working on a plan which would take the task of providing more school buildings. According to Dr. Ferguson, there are now in construction forty-five new buildings, but the red tape surrounding the letting of contracts causes much delay. Plans are made to seek new laws in the next Legislature which will allow the board more latitude in this matter.

Commission at Work On Westchester Charter

City Government Proposal Is Not Mentioned; No Final Decisions Reached

The new government commission which is trying to formulate a new charter for Westchester County failed to take definite action on several important questions at its first meeting yesterday at the courthouse at White Plains. Twenty members were present, including four women. There was no mention of the proposal to transform the county into the City of Westchester.

Mr. Berley H. Mason suggested that the county have a faith department supplementing the town and village boards now serving. J. J. Beaudry, president of the county board of supervisors, said that the county should be paid salaries in place of fees, and that lawyers alone be eligible for office.

Henry R. Barrett, chairman of the commission, presided at the meeting. The body hopes to report its recommendations to the next Legislature, and if adopted there the program will be sent back to the county electorate for final decision.

THE TRUTH

"is also found in frank confession of error"

The Tribune will be glad to receive and publish corrections of inaccuracies in its columns.

Through an office error, an advance notice in yesterday's Tribune of the dinner to Thomas A. Edison at the Hotel Commodore was made to appear as an account of the dinner. The affair took place last night, and an account of it will be found in today's paper.

They're Happy, for School Days Are Here Again



At least these pupils of Public School 1, in Henry Street, known as "The School of All Nations," put up a brave front yesterday when they marched to their classrooms.

"The First Day at School"

The Tribune yesterday assigned one of its reporters to go back to high school, which she attended eight years ago, and record her impressions on "The First Day at School" from the standpoint of a graduate returning to her desk. The following story is the result.

By Selma Robinson

As soon as I was ordered "back to school" there came a determination to go to sleep early the night before and rise early in the morning, just as I used to resolve the first day of every term in the school days gone by.

The same wish to do the right thing as does school's opening. And as for resolves. Let's see:—Home work to be done immediately after school; home by 3 or 3:30, study and writing until, say, 6:30, or maybe 7; then dinner; help with the dishes; by 8 o'clock everything should be done; there should be time for a long walk; one should get in lots of exercise; a sound mind in a sound body; or dancing a few nights a week; and bed by 10 o'clock, absolutely without fail; a growing girl should get at least nine hours' sleep every night; 10 o'clock, and up by 7. How could New Year's Eve with its ideals compare with the solemn facts of these decisions?

So 7 o'clock came and it was time to rise. Gee! Is it that late already? The nights must be getting shorter. Cold water fails to take away that sleepy feeling.

Old, Familiar Signs

The last eight years have made little difference in the morning trip to school. The signs along the "L" are dimmer and dirtier, but otherwise unchanged. That fearful yellow shoe and the corset shop. What a shape on that sign! And that tantalizing smell of cooking crucifers.

Then a reach school. The building, like the faculty, shows little change. Walls are still ivy covered, with vines showing where the leaves have dropped away. The new wing stands out insolently pale against the dark red of the old building. The teachers seemed just the same. Teachers never seem to change, for some reason. That is, those teachers who have passed forty. They are preserved in a mummified sort of way, growing a little grayer, but not really older, with each year. Hair dressed in the same old way. A pompadour of limp colorless locks at the front, a swirl of it at the rear. Or two braids, thinner than they were eight years ago, wound about a head that might have worn them that style when its owner was a student herself. The men teachers have their same look of importance. It is perennial. The principal wears his gray frock coat and his glasses drop from his nose at a rustle of black ribbon. They always did.

What a lot of smiling and unbending this first day. It doesn't seem any more real than it ever did. Miss Dawes, who, they say, has never smiled at one who, they say, looks almost friendly. Her history class is the first one on the program. That hasn't changed, either.

"Good morning, girls," she says, the muscles of her face moving upward instead of sideways, as a normal smile would do.

"Good morning, Miss Dawes," the class calls back, and she goes on, rising as if they ought to do so and seating themselves hurriedly when they find they needn't have. Even in eight years that uncertainty hasn't been solved.

"Girls," says teacher, pointing at a scholar near me, "what is your name. Yes. Distribute these papers, one for each seat. Now, stop that whispering, please!"

In the left hand corner your names, surname first. In the right, official class. Official teacher. If you're repeated, your last term's mark. Pass papers forward.

The history lesson. Dates and facts, put aside with one's diploma and curls at graduation time, are suddenly remembered again. Are they more important than they seemed once—or less so?

American history requires a knowledge of European history, since this country was discovered and developed as a result of European conditions. The crusades took place in 1099, followed shortly after by the Renaissance.

Spices and things from the Indies. Spices were essential to make the food palatable. There were no refrigerators in those days. Girls, how would you like to eat food that had to be highly seasoned merely that it wouldn't taste bad?

How wonderful "Erik the Red" and "Lief the Lucky" sound to ears that had almost forgotten them! Nothing can take the romance out of those names. How ridiculous, yet lovable the theory that earth was flat and the sea inhabited by demons!

"Pol-Econ" next.

One of the girls learned to call it pol-econ from her brother, who's studying it at college. So, of course, the rest did. Youngsters are imitative. Are we "old girls" really any less so?

"Good morning, class," Dr. Petrie's voice this time. Again the yellow slips are passed up the rows. Name in left-hand corner. I hadn't forgotten that, anyway.

"The economy we shall study this term will not be the economy you are familiar with in your daily lives. This economy is a social science. Man is a

the open window, while at the side of the room, girls are compelled to sit two in a seat. What are we going to do to keep up with these teeming thousands of new scholars? Never cared, eight years ago.

After school the girls, in knots of three or four, wander, apparently without intention, in the direction of the boys' high school. How young the boys look. They must be younger than the boys we used to walk home with. Schack's, the ice cream parlor, is very busy, although sundae are 10 and 15 cents instead of a nickel. The knots of girls have given way to mixed couples, laughing and gesticulating. A lot of fun they're having with nothing to laugh over!

Nothing? I'm not so sure. Eight years must be a long time, after all.

Hoover Plans Program To Check Profiteering

Details To Be Mapped Out at Conference To-day; 50 C. Over 1921 Price Suggested

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Plans to prevent extortion in coal prices and to curb profiteering will be discussed here to-morrow by Secretary Hoover, Fuel Distributor Spencer, Senator Kellogg and J. D. A. Morrow, head of the National Coal Association.

It is expected the Cummins-Winslow bill against coal profiteering will be a law in the next week or so, and it is the purpose of officials to prepare for its enforcement. Hundreds of complaints of profiteering already are in Mr. Spencer's hands.

Just what plan will be adopted is uncertain, but it is understood Secretary Hoover has considered requiring each mine to furnish figures as to its prices last year and then allow a 50-cent increase. This undoubtedly would meet with some objection, but it is viewed as preferable to fixing a flat rate, which would apply to mines of widely varying production costs. It is understood this idea will be threshed over to-morrow.

Senate and House conferees met this afternoon on the Cummins-Winslow bill. The committee made some progress, but did not reach an agreement. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

The House sent both the bill against profiteering and the fact-finding bill to conference. The conferees named were Representatives Winslow, Newton, of Minnesota, and Rayburn, of Texas.

Fight for Braintrust Slayings

Witness in Sacco-Vanzetti Case Repudiates Testimony

DENHAM, Mass., Sept. 11.—A fourth supplemental motion in the effort by counsel for Nicholas Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti to obtain a new trial for them on charges of the murder of a paymaster and his guard at Braintree 20 months ago, for which they stand convicted but not sentenced, was filed to-day.

The motion is accompanied by an affidavit of Mrs. Lola R. Andrews, of Quincy, a government witness who testified that she saw Sacco beside an automobile near the scene of the crime shortly before it occurred. The affidavit says that her testimony was false, that in fact she could not identify Sacco as the man, and that she testified as she did under intimidation by police and prosecuting officials.

Solomon in All His Glory Had Nothing on Men's Style Show

Array of Purple and Fine Linen, With Frills of Pink and Passionate Neckties, Baffles Description, and Those Cute Male Manikins! Oh, Lady!

Most men will wear clothes during the coming season, particularly in the cold weather.

This exclusive prediction is the only generalization it appears safe to draw after visiting the Style Show of the National Retail Clothiers' Association which opened last night for a four-day run at Madison Square Garden. For, judging from the range of the exhibits, a man will be equally the glass of fashion and the mould of form whether he strolls down the avenue in the conventional bowler or in a pink felt story-bro, and it is merely a matter of taste whether he has the pockets of his coat cut in scallops or in the straight line affected in the Victorian era.

This catholicity is very upsetting when you've gone up to the Style Show with the idea of getting a line on what the smart set will wear in 1923. (Speaking of the smart set, by the way, there's a brilliant purple velvet hat on exhibition that's sure to be all the rage with the Greenwich Village intelligentsia this winter.) It is confusing, to continue, to see a pair of pajamas that are surely made to be worn in the daytime, contrary to the good old custom about pajamas, since they are made of bright red velvet that would keep a stone dog awake if they were anywhere in his vicinity. It is evident, though, that some of the neckties the kind-hearted haberdashers are going to let the young female-hopper wear in the

cold months are going to be responsible for a whole new flood of articles in the uplift magazines on the barbarism of the younger generation. But the best feature in the show is one particularly designed to appeal to the feminine eye: a procession of the cutest male models, all perfect 36s that you ever saw. They appear in the Fashion Show that is staged at 4 every afternoon and 8 every evening, under the generalship of Alexander Leftwich, stage manager for Daniel Frohman. The slightly bald laddie, who parades in the salmon-pink satin pajamas, is a dream, really, he is—and you'll never really get the slim, young thing in the newest roll-top waiter's uniform. Such an ankle! Shades of some of the boxers who once upon a time graced the same arena!

So give the Style Show the once over, gentlemen and ladies, if you want to learn how to break a heart like a male vamp or to crack a looking glass with the same facility. You'll see every style of apparel there that will and that won't be worn this next year, and if you have an aesthetic soul that has ways craved velvet trousers with silver buttons and corset smoking jackets you will find ample justification for gratifying your tastes. But you will also discover that the good old days when you could be sure that "everybody is wearing this now" are gone forever, for, in the judgment of the exhibitors, there is apparently nothing at all in the shape of clothes that somebody won't wear.

Anthracite Due, City's Tribute Stirs Edison; Stops Speech

Shipments Coming This Week Will Be Distributed Under Eye of Fuel Administration at Pre-Strike Basis

Guard Against Hoarding

Independents May Boost Price at Mine for 40 P.C. of Product Used Here

With initial shipments of anthracite coal due to arrive in New York before the end of this week comprehensive plans for its distribution throughout the state have been formulated and will be presented for final adoption by the advisory committee of coal dealers to William H. Woodin, State Fuel Administrator, to-morrow. Adequate safeguards against hoarding and profiteering are believed to have been provided by the establishment of a clearing house for information on orders by requiring an affidavit from each consumer that the quantity ordered is necessary for his sole use and by giving the coal dealers legal status as agents or deputies of the State Fuel Administrator so that they can prosecute criminally those who swear falsely in their affidavits.

On such orders as are finally accepted only 20 per cent of the total will be shipped before December 1. Until that date it is expected that New York and New England will get only sufficient hard coal to meet their immediate needs in order that as much anthracite as possible may be shipped into the Northwest before navigation on the Great Lakes is closed for the season. After December 1 the greater part of the anthracite mined is expected to come to the Eastern states, and then it will be possible, it is thought, to deliver the remainder of the orders.

Prices the Same as Before Strike
Stone sizes will sell for \$13.10 a ton and furnace sizes for \$12.85, the prices in effect when the mines closed down. Unless the independent producers boost their prices at the mine, factors ten of the price asked by the seven large companies which control by far the larger part of the production, a prominent coal dealer said yesterday. Local dealers were not at all anxious about the price the big companies will ask, but point out that since they must buy 40 per cent of their supply from the independents they will have an important influence on the price to the consumer in New York.

The program to be presented to Mr. Woodin, as outlined by a local dealer, provides first that dealers report the orders so that duplication be made impossible. Dealers will also be required to compare the orders of their regular customers with their requirements for previous years and then accept them only when accompanied by an affidavit that the tonnage ordered is needed for their sole use.

The 20 per cent shipments would then be made before December 1 on all orders for more than three tons, and orders for less than three tons to be delivered in one shipment, so as to avoid excessive haulage and handling costs. Additional shipments would be made after December 1 in increasing quantities until the total needs up to April 1 had been filled.

No Acute Shortage Expected
The controlling influence as to price exerted by the independent producers was explained by the statement that New York, receiving its share of the coal, could not produce more than 60 per cent of its supply and must therefore depend on the independents for the remaining 40 per cent. After the strike of 1902, it was said, the big companies fixed a price of \$5 a ton at the mine, while the independents demanded \$10 a ton.

The experience of that year was also cited as ground for the belief that there would be no acute shortage this winter. Mining was resumed after the 1902 strike on October 12, a month later than this year, but production had approached so near to normal by January 1 that the independents were forced to cut their prices to \$7.50 and a short time after that to meet the company price of \$5 a ton.

Mr. Woodin's determination to take particular care that the poorer families in congested districts are safeguarded against the so-called cellar dealer is shared by members of the committee which framed the distribution plan. Assuming that coal is retailed at last year's prices, namely, \$13.10 a ton, it was said the price for a 100-pound bag, the accepted unit, should not exceed 85 cents.

On this basis a profit of \$4 a ton is assured the dealer for his work in handling the coal and making deliveries. Any attempt by cellar dealers to exact a higher price will be met by the wholesalers shutting off their supplies, and since they rarely have storage space for more than a few tons their careers as profiteers would be short.

Big Bag Trade Expected
Dealers with large storage yards scattered throughout the city, and usually in the poorer sections along the docks, will also make special provision to supply the bag trade. During the war years these dealers sold from 35,000 to 40,000 bags each day, and it is expected that an even larger number of families will be thus supplied during the coming winter.

Mr. Woodin announced yesterday the appointment of five deputy fuel administrators, each of whom will be in complete charge of all fuel distribution within their judicial district to which he has been appointed. All of the deputies named by the State Fuel Administrator served in the wartime fuel administration.

Abner H. Cluett of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, will have charge of the third district, with headquarters probably at Albany. The fourth district will be supervised by Clarence B. Kinner, of Saratoga; the sixth by Samuel J. Koerber, of Binghamton; the seventh by George D. B. Bonbright, of Rochester, and the ninth by Arthur W. Lawton, of Brooklyn.

The State Fuel Administrator may find it necessary to name more than one deputy in charge of the first and second districts, which comprise the greater city and hence present the widest making appointments to these posts. Mr. Woodin is considering the advisability of naming a separate administrator for each of the five counties of New York City included in the two judicial districts because of the large populations within the lines of each of these counties.

18 Negro Ball Fans Drowned
HOMERSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 11.—Eighteen negroes are believed to have drowned to-day when a motor truck filled with fans en route to a baseball game plunged through a bridge. Fourteen bodies had been recovered to-night.

Want Woman Judge For Children's Court

Women college graduates of Westchester County have organized in an effort to elect as judge of the new Children's Court Miss Ruth Taylor, of White Plains, who has the regular Republican organization's endorsement for the office. She is the first woman in the state of run for the bench.

Miss Taylor, who was graduated from Vassar in 1909, is backed not only by the alumni of that college, but by those of Barnard, Smith and Bryn Mawr as well.

throw their all into my melting pot. I have never ceased being grateful to the Edison men whose friendship I have enjoyed ever since the morning, fifty-three years ago, when I landed here from the Boston boat. "To the wider circle of friends I must express the fullest appreciation of the encouragement that has enabled me to perfect various inventions and notably embodied in the splendid public utilities bearing my name, of which the New York Edison Company is typical. I would think more highly, perhaps, of the little I have done if I did not feel to be only a promise of what lies before. There is still much to be done in the promotion of human happiness and comfort."

Associates Speak
Several early associates of Mr. Edison were in a reminiscent mood. John W. Lieb, vice-president of the New York Edison Company, gave an interesting account of the history of the company, which was incorporated in 1880, two years before the opening of the power station. The plant in 1882 had a 1,000-kilowatt capacity, and in contrast thereto is the new Heligat station, opened this year, with its 300,000-kilowatt capacity.

The company began with fifty-nine customers. Edison and Arthur Williams, who was present at the dinner, worked far into the night of September 11, 1882, in greasy overalls. Richard Kolb, who now is past the eighty mark, went up to the guest table and shook Edison's hand. He was remembered and the two had a long chat. Kolb owned a little restaurant at 164 Pearl Street and was the first customer of the Edison company.

"Only once in his life did Tom Edison make a public speech," Kolb said, "and that was in my restaurant shortly after the Pearl Street station was opened. I recall that as we passed around the table, I told Edison that there was one thing electricity couldn't do, and that was to light cigars. Two days later he sent me an electric cigar lighter which he had invented after his dinner."

The rooms adjacent to the banquet

hall last night were filled with some interesting tables and statistical models showing the growth of electricity in New York.

Among the guests at the dinner were Nicholas F. Brady, president of the New York Edison Company; Samuel Insull, of Chicago; George B. Cortelyou, Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Gaston Liebert, French Consul General; Henry L. Doherty, Health Commissioner of the State; William H. Woodin, New York Fuel Administrator; Otto H. Kahn, Charles M. Schwab and Melville E. Stone.

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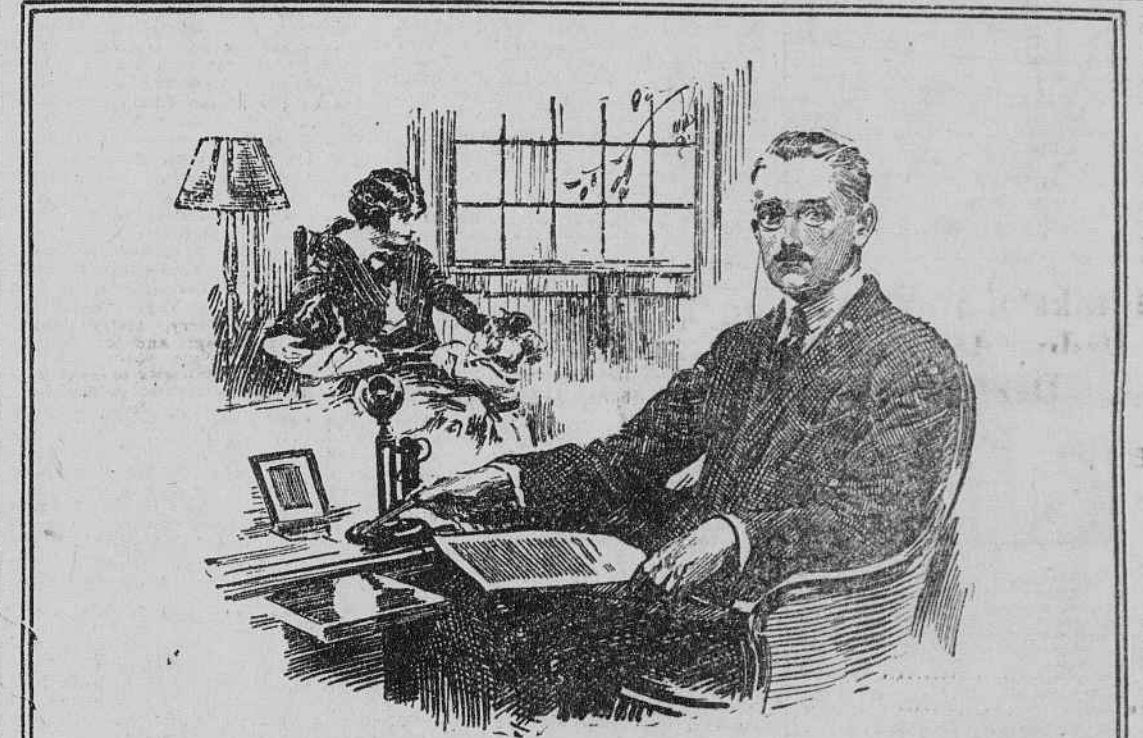
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